BRYAN DIMMED HARRISON.

E MILWAUKEE DINNER.

The Nebraska Colonel Not Only Says That Silver Must Be the Party Slogan, but That the Ratio Must Be Sixteen to One Mayor Harrison Against Corruption. MINISTERE, Wis., April 13,-William Jennings Bryan and Carter Harrison, both aspi-

House to-night, where the Jefferof this city held its banquet. It was members of the Wisconsin and Chiracy were present to take part in The movement of the Harrison men the banquet was a complete failure. works Mr. Bryan had been heralded as and the evening. Last night "Bathwith several trusty Harrison men. They lay plans which were calcuhegan to turn all attention at the banbut the deal leaked out long before the time me. Farir this noon a dozen more Harrison charge of the Chicago Mayor's secretary. E. M. Lahliff, came up with Mr. Bryan to watch the situation, Everything was for Bryan, and it soon became apparent that, so far as the Wisconsin Democis concerned, Mr. Bryan is the favorite, and that Mayor Harrison can play only a sec-

Mr. Brran arrived here at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. He was escorted to the Plankinton, where he met with an enreception. Later in the after-Club. Mayor Harrison and the Chicago city officials did not arrive until 7 o'clock to-night and were later received at the Plankinton. They caused no demonstration, though only a few minutes before Mr. Bryan had been loudly

William George Bruce was toastmaster at the banquet. Mr. Bryan occupied a seat to his right, with the following men: Senator John Mitchell, Howard S. Taylor of Chicago, ex-Gov. George W. Peck and J. F. Doh erty of Lacrosse. On Mr. Bruce's left were seated Leopold Hammel, President Jefferson Club of Milwaukee: Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, Mayor D. S. Rose of Milwaukee, T. L. Cleary of Platteville, Judge H. W. Sawyer of Hartford and Alderman Henry Hase of Milwaukee.

Mayor Harrison's toast was "Corruption in Politics Dangerous to Free Government." After speaking of corruption in city and State covernments and the threatening dangers from trusts, he urged that voters alone could stamp out the evils. Of the 1900 campaign he made ne reference to the free silver movement, but defined the issues as follows:

In 1900 a bitter struggle awaits us. The "In 1900 a bitter struggle awaits us. The clid fight must be made again, a fight along the lines laid down in the platform of the last Democratic Convention for the rights of the plain people, a fight against corruption and all its awful menaes to the republic, a fight against the trusts that seek to make of this nation, founded upon the theory of the absolute equality of all men, a seridom submissive to the power and the arrogance of wealth, a fight for everything that will lift the people higher, a fight against everything that will restrain the republic in the onward march of its triumphant destiny. If we remain true to the theory and the practice of what Democracy means and stands for there is no need to doubt the successful issue of the combat."

Mr. Bryan was the last speaker. He was received with appiause and cheers, and said:

We are now near enough to the next campaign to be able to form some idea of the lines along which the contest will be fought, and I am taking no risk when I say that those who in 18ki gave their allegiance to the Chicago platform are as united to-day in the determination that no step taken in 1896 shall be retraced. That platform applied to the conditions then existing the principles which had been Democratic from the teginning of the Government. Suggestions are not supported by evidence tending to show that the position in old fight must be made again, a fight along the

who deserted the party in 1680, we suggestions are not supported by outtending to show that the position in was wrong, but are predicated upon the y that the issue upon which the party ost can never be revived, and, what seems strange, this argument is made by those have followed a different course in the

ast. "In 1888 Mr. Cleveland was defeated on the ariff Issue, and yet the tariff was made the sain issue in 1892 and Mr. Cleveland was lected. In 1892 Mr. Harrison was defeated arzely on account of the McKinley bill, and our years later the author of the bill was nom-nated upon a platform reaffirming the beilef a protection and was successful. Thus it is een that in two instances recently a losing issue in one campaign became; a winning issue a the campaign following.

"The test ought to be not whether the issue as been presented before, but whether the costion taken is right. If the gold standard

The test ought to be not whether the issue has been presented before, but whether the bosition taken is right. If the gold standard was unwerited in 1839 it is unmerited now. If its maintenance was a detriment to the interests of the people of this country then, it is a detriment now. If in 1836 it was so burtful that the Republicans promised to put forth their best effort to substitute international bimetallism for it, and after the election was still so burtful that the President sent a commission to Europe to se sure foreign aid in abandoning it, what has happened since them to make the American people accept it as a blessing? If an increased discovery of gold in Alaska has been of any advantage to the United States, it is but another evidence that the quantitative; theory of money is correct. If a large balance of trade in favor of the United States gives any relief because of the money thus brought into the country, it is an additional argument in favor of the quantitative theory of money.

"Bimetallists have contended that times will be made better by the return of the double standard and by the increased supply of randard money thus furnished for the business of the country. While it is unnecessary to discuss the question of ratio until some other ratio is proposed, it may not be out of place to suggest that lid to 1, being the ratio at which the present gold and silver coin circulate, is the natural ratio at which the similar should be reopened. To increase the ratio by increasing the size of the silver dollars and the increase of the ratio made throughout the world would result in a large decrease in the volume of standard money, and, sincethe value of adollaridepends upon the number of dollars, and the increase of the ratio made throughout the world would result in a large decrease in the purchasing power of a dollar and increase the purchasing power of a dollar and increase the burden of debts. It would be equivalent to a transfer by legislation of a vast amount of weath from the producing classes.

notises which are in no respects superior and in some respects inferior to the green backs issued by the Government, and for which the People pay no bonus?

The trusts are now absorbing an increasing share of public attention because of their rapid growth during the least two years. We had a sugar trust and an oli trust some years and the superior of their respectively. The trust is fact, a trust is always and a meat trust, in fact, a trust is always and a meat trust, in fact, a trust is always and a meat trust, in fact, a trust is always and a meat trust, in fact, a trust is always and a meat trust, in fact, a trust is always and a meat trust, in fact, a trust is always and the summer, the coffin trust waits to receive him when 'life's litted from its over. The people are beginning to see what the principle of monopoly which underlies both the gold standard and the paper money trust.

The Democratic party is presared to face the future and meet new issues without abandon in the complete party is presared to fact the coffin trust and such party is presared to face the coffin trust and such party is presared to face the coffin trust and meet new issues without abandon in the complete party is presared to face the coffin trust and meet new issues without abandon in the complete party is presared to face the coffin trust of the standing army be increased to law, the coffin trust and meet new issues without abandon in the complete party is presared to face the coffin trust of the complete party is presared to face the coffin trust of the complete party is presared to face the coffin trust and meet new issues without abandon and the fact the face the principle of monopoly which underlies both the gold standard and the paper money trust.

The Democratic party is presared to face the coffin trust and meet new issues without abandon and meet new issues without abandon and the fact there is the coffin trust and the coffin trust and the coffin trust and trust an

only add a word. The idea of forcible conquest and of colonization after the plan adopted by European countries cannot receive the support of the people of this country when the principles involved are clearly understood. In 1859 Abraham Lincoin was invited to attend a Jefferson banquet given by the Republicans of Boston. Those whose memories run back to ante-bellum days remember that the Declaration of Independence formed a large part of Republican speeches in the early days. It was made a part of the first platform on which Abraham Lincoin ran. That Lincoin was wedded to the fundamental foctine set forth in that declaration no one will dispute. In expressing regret that he could not attend the Boston banquet referred to Mr. Lincoin used these words in regard to Thomas Jefferson:

"All honor to Jefferson: to a man who in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single recole had the coolness, forecast and capacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth applicable to all men and all times, and so to embaim it there that to-day and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the harbingers to reappearing tyranny and oppression.

"And yet the leaders of the Republican party are attempting to repudiate the doctrine of equal rights and of self-government given to us by the forefathers. Not only are they imitating the monarchies of the Old World in their policies, but they are copying the language of monarchs in carrying out their policies. In the proclamation recently issued to the Filipinos we find these words:

"The commission desires to assure the people of the Philippine Islands of the cordial good will and fraternal feeling which is entertained for them by the President of the United States and by the American people. The aim and object of the American geople. The aim and object of the American Government, apart from the fulfilment of the solemn, obligation about the sassumed toward the family of nations by its acceptance of sovereigat

and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized people of the world.

"Compare this with the language used by the Queen in her proclamation to the people in India in 1858, when she said:

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territory by the same obligations and dury which binds us to our other subjects, and in their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward.

"It will be noticed that benevolence breathes through both declarations. And then, as to their participation in government, the proclamation to the Filipinos says:

"There shall be guaranteed to the Philippine people an honest and effective civil service, in which to the fullest extent to which it is practicable natives shall be employed.

"The Queen's proclamation read:

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service and duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge.

"And yet, in spite of those promises made to the people of India forty years ago, the people of India to-day eomplain that the offices are filled by the younger sons of English ariserocracy, while the taxes are paid by the people of India. The poiley of imperialism is always defended on the ground that it is for the good of the people governed, but we have never recognized the right of any nation to benevolently assimilate another nation."

BOSTON AND MONTANA COMPANY. The Supreme Court Vacates the Receiver ship-Standard Oil's Plans.

Boston, April 13.-News was received in this city to-night that the Supreme Court of Montana had reversed the decision of the lower court in the Boston and Montana receivership case and had this afternoon removed the re-Boston and Montana Company of Montana. Lawson, removes the last obstacle to Standard Oil plans to effect a combination of leading copper companies. The original plan of the Standard Oil Company proplan of the Standard Oll Company provided that the Boston and Montana Company of Montana should be transferred, or in effect, reincorporated in New York, as the Montana laws do not allow consolidation of different companies. This plan was balked by President Heinze of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, who owned 200 shares of Montana stock and who as a stockholder petitioned for the appointment of a receiver to prevent the company from being transferred to the New York corporation. The receiver was appointed by Judge Clancy of the District Court at Butte and it was this appointment that was revoked by the Supreme Court of Montana today.

Presidency of the Peace Conference.

LONDON, April 13.-The Birmingham Post to Great Britain, has asked permission to reference, butithat the Czar has requested him

Spain Recalls Gen. Rice.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
MADRID. April 13.—Gen. Polavieja, Minister of War, has instructed Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, to evacuate the cations of the treaty of peace have been ex-

The English Excise Row.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. London, April 13.-The Royal Commission on Licensing has not been dissolved by Viscount Peel, the Chairman. The matters in dispute are being arranged and the commission will meet again on May 2.

Herbert Gladstone to Be Chief Liberal

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR LONDON, April 13.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone will succeed the late Mr. Thomas Ellis as chief

M. Theelokis to Form a New Greek Cabinet. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. ATHENS, April 13.-M. Theolokis has been ommissioned by the King to form a new

Bay State Against Popular Vote for Senators Boston, April 13.—The movement to change the law so that United States Senators from this State shall be elected by popular vote was defeated in the Senate to-day by a vote of 17 to 6.

A warm wave, for the season, covered all the States bordering the Mississippi River yesterday. The temperature from Louisiana to Minnesota rose to 70° and 85° in the afternoon; part of the warm belt extended into the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States, where it was not quite so warm as in the West, but the temperature was about 10° above normal in this section. The increased heat is due to an area of low pressure which covered all the Central and Western States, with the centre of defrom the South was flowing. As this centre moves ant the heat will increase in the Atlantic States, and now seems likely to last for two or three days.

Fair weather prevailed generally, save for local showers, in New England and the lake regions. In this city the day was fair, becoming cloudy in the evening; average humidity 64 per cent.; wind northwesterly, average velocity twenty four miles an hour in the morning, with a maximum of forty

COST OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NECESSITY

Budget Report Draws a Big Crowd to the House of Commons-New Stamp Duty on Documents and Increases in the Tax or Wines to Raise More Revenue-Liberals

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, April 13,-The House of Commons was crowded to-day in view of the presents of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach importance. Sir Michael began by congratuating the nation upon the facts that trade had increased, that the number of unemployed workers had decreased within the past year. that wages were higher and that exports had increased. There had been a rush of tobacco through the customs for the past few weeks, he said, in expectation of the reimposition of a duty of sixpence per pound, but he would leave tobacco nlone for the coming year, feeling sure that there would be an increase in the revenue therefrom.

The expenditure for the coming year would be £112,920,000, or £2,098,000 above that of the previous year. This increase, he explained was largely due to the votes for the navy. The total increase in the country's expenditure for the last five years, he said, was about £19,073, increases would be to a large extent met by the country's prosperity, which was such as to produce automatic increases in the revenue from the existing taxation. Seeing that the increased expenditure was due so largely to increased armaments, he hoped for a great deal from the coming disarmament conference.

The taxation, he announced, would include a

new stamp duty of five shillings per £100 on the nominal value of documents representing foreign and colonial bonds which are now not du tiable, and also a duty of 30d, per £100 on loan porations and companies under the statute.

total estimate of revenue of £111.157,000. Vari ous methods of meeting the deficiency had been suggested. He had been asked to tax bicycles and also to put a tax upon perambulators, of [Laughter.] He felt that a further alteration of the tobacco duties would cause a disturbance o trade and make things worse than before for smokers.

The new taxation plans propose an increase of the duty on the capital of companies from two shillings to five shillings per £100 of cappenny stamp duty on letters of allotment and renunciation, which is expected to produce £450,000. The plans also propose an increase of the surtax on sparkling wines from two shillings to two shillings sixpence, to impose a duty of three shillings on still wines imported in bottles and to increase the other wine duties by sixpence. This, it is estimated. will produce £420,000,

Dealing with what is known as the new sink ing fund, namely, the balance of £25,000,00 which is annually devoted to the interest and management of the national debt, the Chan cellor of the Exchequer announced a record balance of £7,736,000, which would be available for the reduction of the debt in connec of terminable annuities, by which the debt nowadays is mainly reduced. He explained that between the years 1902 and 1904 the sum of £7.000,000 annually would accrue to the new sinking fund, which, unless Parliamen altered the system, would in 1905 exceed £9,000,000 annually.

The Chancellor said that it was not desirable in the interest of a steady reduction of the debt that this be allowed. He therefore proposed to follow the example of Mr. Gladstone in somewhat similar circumstances in 1881. thereby reducing the annual charge thereon This would enable the Government to cance the national savings bank debt of £13,000,000 £15,000,000 held by the National Debt Commissioners for the savings bank, and in placof these to establish two terminable annuities expiring in 1923, when consois will be releemable at par. The scheme ought to result in reducing the annual fixed debt charges from £25,000,000 to £23,000,000.

Forestalling the criticism that this treatment of the sinking fund would be benefiting today's taxpayers at the expense of the taxpay ers of 1902. The Chancellor contended that the nation had established a navy of such strength that it had been the main factor in averting a great war in 1898, the burden of which would have fallen not only on themselves, but on the taxpayers of 1902.

Sir Henry Fowler, once Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and representing the Opposi tion, vehemently attacked the proposal to tamper with the sinking fund as unwise. He said it would be strengously opposed by the Libermade the circumstances entirely different from those prevailing at the time of Mr. Gladstone's precedent. The scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he added, merely amounted to meeting the Government's additional expenditure by retarding the liquidation of the na-

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, whose experience as Chancellor of the Exchequer and general knowledge of finance caused his utterances to be awaited with eager curiosity, not withstanding his official severance from the Liberal party, rose amid loud and prolonged cheers from the Opposition. Sir William confessed astonishment that the year which say the largest revenue and the greatest prosper ity the country had experienced should have been chosen for repudiating obligations unde which the nation had prospered and built up its reputation. The proposal was one of the most serious and most disastrous ever made by any Chancellor of the Exchequer and was a fatal blow to the system to which the country had adhered through good and evil report. I the proposal was adopted the provision for the redemption of the country's debt would come to an end.

A summary of the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer shows that there is a realized surplus of £186,000 for 1808-90 The estimated expenditure for 1899-1900 is £112,920,000. The estimated revenue, on th basis of existing taxation, is £110,927,000. The reduction of the sinking fund would amount to £2,000,000, and the new stamp duties and the tax on wines would amount to £870,000.

LONDON, April 14.-The London press is rather strangely divided in opinion on the budget. The Times regrets that the Chancellor of the Exchequer failed to rise to the level of his opportunities and says he has chosen the line of least resistance, [which is neither very original nor very courageous. He has not at tempted to correct the inherent vice of the present system, but has distinctly, though not materially, added to it. Nevertheless, the paper does not expect that there will be any serious popular opposition.

The Conservative Morning Post gravely censures the Government's financial plans, and declares that the sinking fund arrangement is an evil omen which will be perceptible in diminished credit in the near future.

The Liberal organs naturally denounce the budget vehemently. The Daily News says that the note of the budget is cowardice. The Chancellor escapes difficulties by refusing to pay bills.

The Chronicle says it is a cowardly piece of deflett dodging. The Standard and the Graphic, Conservative, and the Telegraph, Independent, approve the

German Colonists Leaving Russia for This Country. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 13.-A large number of German colonists from the Volga district of Russia have started for America owing to the continu-ous failures of the harvests and the ensuing famines. We Know

Uneeda Biscuit

because you ate all we could make and want more. We stopped advertising because we were 480,000 packages behind our orders in New York City alone.

You were cross because you couldn't buy them; the grocers were cross because they couldn't sell them, and we were cross because we couldn't make them. But that's all over now, and we can all be happy, for we have increased our facilities so we can make

Uneeda Biscuit

as fast as you can eat them.

TRANSPORTS AT HONOLULU. The Cleveland Arrives with a Bad List to Port-A Survey of Honolulu Harbor. Henolulu, April 5, via San Francisco, April 13.—The United States transport Cleveland ar rived here on March 31 with a list to port of at east fifteen or twenty degrees. Her port rail was almost under water, while her starboard who saw her. Capt. Klitgaard said she began to list a few days out from San Francisco, as the coal in her bunkers, which are on the starboard side, began to get light. The list kept ncreasing as her supply of coal became less and less. A number of the crew, including the first assistant engineer, tried to desert her, being afraid to go on to Manila with her when she displayed such tactics. But with the taking on of a new supply of coal she has been brought to an even keel again. Some re-arrangement of her cargo has been made, which it is believed will prevent a recurrence of the list, and so far all of the crew have agreed to go on with her. The transport City of Pueblo, which arrived last Friday morning, is taking on 1,400 tons of

coal and expects to sail for Manila to-morrow. She expects to make the trip in about sixteen days. One or two cases of varioloid have broken out among the men on board, but it is believed that the disease is so well in hand that no danger is to be apprehended.

By orders received from the War Department at Washington on the steamer China, Major Langfitt, Capt. Ricken and Capt. Springer of the volunteer Engineers are constituted a board to make a complete survey of Honolulu harbor. The United States gunboat Iroquois is placed at their disposal for a week. They will establish all the harbor lines and make such recommodations for its extension and improvement as they see fit. Surveyors from a battalion of engineers will be detailed to the work.

It has leaked out here that Lieut. Kellogg of the United States cruiser Olympia is engaged to be married to Mrs. Cora Fairchild. She was visiting in Honolulu when they met. The marriage will take place when the Lieutenant returns on leave in a few weeks.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Justice Chester has granted an absolute divorce to theodore Human from Harriet B. Human. Justice Beach has annulled the marriage of Nellie Glassford and Franklin H. Eberle.

and Franklin H. Eberle.

Gen. Isaac D. Catlin of Brooklyn has presented to
Mayor Van Wyck a paper cutter made from the steel
of the battleship Maine. The twin of the Mayor's
paper cutter will be presented to President McKinley on Grant's birthday, April 27. ley on Grant's birthday. April 27.

President Keller of the Charities Department has made a report to the Mayor concerning the expenditure of the "free coal" money subscribed last winter by Tammany Hall, Richard Croker, James R. Keene and others. The total amount subscribed was \$22,285. Of this amount \$19,361,25 was spent for coal, \$190 for the relief of destitute families, and Mr. Keller has \$2,778.75 on hand.

For day dress-Double-breasted Frock Coats \$16 to \$38. (including vests),

some silk faced, others silk lined, cut from black Worsted, Llama, Thibet—the now fashionable materials—and made to lend a grace to every man's figure.

Also Fancy Waistcoats of many colorings and designs, \$5 to \$7.50.

Special White Dress Shirts, cuffs attached, *\$1.05.

Neckwear, of rich figured silks, large English square shapes, \$1.50. Gray Suede Street Gloves, \$1.50, \$2 & \$2.25.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers,

80 FINE PICTURES SOLD.

AMOUNT REALIZED LAST NIGHT WAS \$68,125. from the Collections of E. M. Harris, Edward Holbrook and T. J. Arundel" Brings \$8,800-Other Prices. Eighty paintings, or one-half of the number rom the collections of Dr. E. M. Harris of Providence and Edward Holbrook and T. S. Blakeslee of this city, which have been on exhibition during this week at the American Art Galleries, were sold at Chickering Hall last evening for \$68,125. Thomas E. Kirby was the auctioneer, and the bidders were so prompt that number of the paintings of this unusual aggregation went at figures surprisingly low, with but very few at prices that would be called high, but there were ready buyers for all Bidding did not halt during the evening. The people were so pleased to see Mr. Kirby that

they applauded him when he stepped from

behind the curtains as though he had been

some operatic star.

The notable Van Dyck, "The Earl of Arundel" (07 of the catalogue), brought the highest price, \$8,800. It was understood that it was bought by George J. Gould, but the purchaser's name was not announced. The first bid for this rainting was \$5,000, and the price was advanced at fair bidding, chiefly by \$100 at a time, then by \$50 at a time, to \$4,000. After that the advances were again by \$100 at a call to the final bid. Codde's "Princess Palatine" goes to the Willstack Museum in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. It sold at \$0,500. The lirst offer was \$2,500. the figures were doubled almost immediately, and the bids went up quickly to \$9,500. The Diaz. "La Plaine de Chailly." was started at \$500, and from \$950 the price jumped to \$1,000, at which the picture was sold to J. 8 Bache. The first offer for Lawrence's "Portrait of Mrs. Lushington" was the same, but the bidding held out longer, going to \$1,600, for which the picture was bought by J. F. Clark. The price was much below Mr. Blakeslee's expectations.

The first Inness put up was the "Sunset on the River." a painting all that its title implies, the whole atmosphere bathed, as it were, in sunset hues. The bidding on it was slow. It was finally sold for \$625 to Robert C. Vose. The other Inness, "A Pastoral," went to Julius Oehme at \$750. Jacque's "Watching the Flock," as unset picture, in which the sun, still well above the horizon, just tinges clouds and earth, and the sheep, followed by the watcher, are just coming into the foreground beside a tail haystack, brought out some of the best bidding of the might and was bought for \$1,200 by Herman Schaus. The piasid portrait of a "Dutch Dominie." by Janssen, elicited strong bidding up to \$1,050 and was bought by Edwin Einstein. The Dupre, "On the Coast." a painting of curious lights, somewhat some in sky and over the landscape, went to J. S. Bache at \$1,000 for Coello's "Lon Sandous and Cupid" was bid up from \$1,000 for \$2,100, going to a dealer. Troyon's works usually command. Lely's "Saint-Cath some operatic star.

The notable Van Dyck, "The Earl of Arundel" (67 of the catalogue), brought the highest

Lord Temple, "Kneiler: H. A. McNear. A Haymaker," Julien Dupre; Robert C. Vose A View in North Wales," E. J. Niemann; E. Morgan.
Little Girl with Doll," Beechy, R.S. Minturn
The Edge of the Forest," Jacque; J. F. A. Clark Normandy Haystacks," Vollon: W. M. Laffan The Fisherman's Cottage," G. Moriand; E. Brandus
Portrait of a Lady 'Lely, Edward Einstein
La Plaine de Chailly 'Disz, J. B. Bache
Portrait of Mrs. Lushington, Lawrence,
J. F. Clark.
Suinset on the River, 'Inness, R. C. Vose,
Watching the Flock, 'Jacque, H. Schaus
A Surrey Landscape,' Gsinsborough, E. H.
Grev A Dutch Divine," C. Van C. Janesens; E. Einstein.
On the Coast, "Jules Dupre; J. S. Bache.
"Portrait of Dutch Lady and Child," De Vos.
C. Lambert.

The Sheik Issuing Orders," Schreyer; Knoed The Shelk Issuing Orders, "Schreyer; Rusedler & Co.
Fortrait of a Lady," Rigand.

Les Bords de l'Etang a Ville d'Avray," Corott John Nottman.

Lady Charlotte Johnstone," Reynolds; J.
F. Clark.

Don Fernando of Austria," Coello: Blank.

Portrait of a Nobleman, "Amberger: Randolph (agent).

"A Plant Charlotte Johnstone," Reynolds; J.
Venus and Cupid," Diaz, Kneedler & Co.
On the English Coast, "Bonington; W. M.
Laffan.

Landscape," Cazin.

Landscape, "Cazin.

Son Blank.

Norfolk Broads," Frof, K. Heffner, Blank.

Son Blank
Blank Sheep at Pasture," Millet: G. H. Robinson Springtime," Jacque; J. Oehme

PROPOSED TRADE COMBINES

In Gas and Electric Fixtures, Rubber Tires and Cigars of Imported Tobacco. Announcement was made yesterday of the

formation of the American Gas and Electric Lighting Fixture Company, with a capitalization of \$8,000,000, to consolidate the leading manufacturers of electrical and gas lighting manufacturers of electrical and gas lighting appliances, including the Mitchell Vance Company and the Archer & Pancoast Company.

Other trade combinations reported yesterday were a proposed consolidation of the manufacturers of rubber tires for bicycles and carriages, to be capitalized at \$50,000,000, and a consolidation of cigar manufacturers who import Havana tobacco. Pittsburg advices said that the flint glass bottle manufacturers, in session there, had dropped a proposal to consolidate, but were endeavoring to arrange a price agreement.

\$30,000,000 Plumbers' Trust.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.-A telegram was received here this afternoon by a partner in the Ahrens & Ott Company, the largest plumb ers' supplies and lead pipe concern in America ers supplies and lead pipe convern in America. from Theodore Ahrens. President of the company, saying that the combination to be known as the American Plumbers' Supply and Lead Pipe Company, with a total capitalization of \$30,000,000, had about gone through, and that the Ahrens & Ott Company would be absorbed by it. The price toile paid for the Ahrens & Ott Company's plant is about \$1,500,000.

Business Troubles.

Frederick C. Cannon, manager of the Putnam House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with total liabilities of \$20,549 and assets \$25. Eugene J. Swan, promoter, of 160 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$102.538 and nominal assets \$13,862. Mr. Swan has been interested in floating a number of schemes, among which were Bryn Mawr building lots and Barnegat Park.

John W. & George W. Garrison, who formerly kept the Highland House at Garrison's, filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, with liabilities \$14.411 and no assets.

Editor Jordan Resigns.

William George Jordan, who has occupied the post of editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post since the Curtis Publishing Company has been putting it forward as a modern periodical, has resigned. Under Mr. Jordan's direction the old weekly has taken its place among the most popular publications of the

QUALITY STRAIGHT

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HOT or COLD

It Maintains Its Standard.

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MINTER

WMLANAHAN & SUI

T. M. STEWART 326 7th Ave. CLEANSING Established 1863

OBITUARY.

Don José Maria Mongri, e formerly Supreme Judge of Nicaragua, died in New Orleans on Wednesday night. He was a native of Colombin, but took a prominent part in the Zelaya revolution in 1893, and was made Supreme Judge of the Mesquite Reserve by the President. He was afterward Commissioner of Public Lands. He was a firm friend of the Ameri-cans at Biuefields, and when he became des-perately ill he was sent to New Orleans for medical treatment.

Edwin Sewell Dryden, aged 84 years, died vesterday at the home of his nephew, J. Meredith Dryden of Watching avenue. Mr. Dryden was born in Baltimore in 1815, and was son of Major Joshua Dryden, who served in the war of 1812. For many years he was in the insurance business in New York. His wife died five years ago.

Ont. James McDonaid, for twenty-six years a pilot at Galveston, Tex., died on Wednesday. He served in the Confederate navy with distinction and after the close of the war resumed his scafaring career.

'Sudden Death of Lawyer J. H. Egan.

James Hamilton Egan, 39 years old, a lawyer who had an office at 280 Broadway, was seized yesterday afternoon with a hemorrhage of the lung: while walking on Broadway, near Chambers street. He was carried to a neighboring café, where he died before medical assistance reached him. Mr. Egan had been sick for some time, his illness having been brought on, it is said, through oversevertion in a case in the Supreme Court which he was arguing. He was well known among theatrical people, and had as clients some of the leading actors in this city.

Nature's Remedy for Constipation Hunyadi János

Insist on having the Genuine.